

# MARKETS

NEW YORK CITY  
Average price of copper for week ending June 28, 25.77.

# The Bisbee Daily Review

WEATHER

ARIZONA—Generally fair.

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## CHIEF DEMANDS OF U. S. EXPECTED TO BE SPURNED BY GENERAL CARRANZA

Vital Point Of Whole Issue Rests Upon Whether Carranza Will Guarantee Freedom Of Movement Of Pershing's Troops In Northern Mexico, Or Oppose Them. Fears Felt He Will Resist Movements, West, East Or South

IN MEANTIME UNITED STATES GUARDS ARE HURRYING TO BORDER

American Attitude Still Is That Carranza Is Unable To Guarantee Adequate Protection To American Side Of Line, And That There Is Little Hope Any Agreement For Co-operation Could Be Arranged. Mediation Refused

(By Review Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Washington government still awaited tonight full compliance with its demands by the de facto government though the release today by General Carranza's order of the American prisoners taken at Carrizal has averted the probability of immediate retaliatory steps. It is possible that it has also helped to pave the way toward an attempt at peaceful settlement of the whole border situation. High officials made it very clear, however, that the vital point at issue—the future attitude of Mexican forces toward American troops in northern Mexico engaged in guarding the border and pursuing bandits who raided American territory—remains to be settled.

The state department had no advice tonight as to when a diplomatic reply to its demands might be expected. The Carranza government has adopted the unusual course of complying in fact with an urgent demand from a foreign government before it even acknowledges receipt of the note or made any statement of what it proposed to do.

Pending a satisfactory answer to its second and more far-reaching requirement, the United States will continue to hurry troops to the border and to take every step necessary in preparation for the carrying out of its purposes by force of arms.

Carranza May Stand Pat.

Intimations have come, it is understood, that Carranza intends to back up the orders issued to General Trevino directing that American troops be attacked if they moved in any direction in Mexico except toward the border.

Officials are fully prepared for a reply of that character, despite the fact that the prisoners taken at Carrizal have been promptly surrendered on demand. They expect, however, that the reaffirmation of position will be made in a note free from hostile language and continuing the discussion of the advisability of the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico. Apparently Secretary Lansing is determined to get a clear statement of intentions on which action by the United States can be founded. Carranza officials profess an earnest desire to avoid a clash, however, and a further struggle to fix diplomatically responsibility for hostilities that may come is foreseen.

Mediation Premature.

Mr. Lansing made it clear today to Ignacio Calderon, minister from Bolivia, that pending a formal reply from the Carranza government to his last note, no offer of mediation would be acceptable to the United States. The minister had noted reports that the Carrizal prisoners had been released, and called to see whether that had changed the attitude of the Washington government. Mr. Lansing again succeeded in convincing his caller that it would be a waste of time to attempt to talk about mediation at this stage whatever might be possible later.

The attitude of the government on this question as officially outlined later, that the United States has nothing to arbitrate, if General Carranza withdraws his orders and then proposes that an attempt be made to formulate through mediation an agreement of some sort or joint proposals in protecting the border. It might receive attention.

Insist on "Hot Trail"

The right to pursue raiders into Mexico would be maintained and exercised without interruption and if the border can be properly protected only by temporary military occupation of Mexican territory adjacent to the line, that would be the course pursued. It is understood that the Washington government would not under any circumstances, consent to a military status quo during a discussion of possible compromise measures. Officials indicated they had little hope that an agreement for cooperation could be arranged. The United States already has declared officially its belief that General Carranza is unable to guarantee adequate protection to the American side of the line.

The temporary relaxation of tension here was indicated today by President Wilson's trip to Philadelphia to deliver an address. Mr. Wilson returned tonight and one of the first matters to receive his attention was the national guard draft resolution.

Guards All Move South

The war department had little definite information tonight as to the progress of the guardmen toward the border although word of the departure of various troops poured in from all sides.

There were no additional reports from General Pershing as to the Carrizal fight. Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador-designate, made public a copy of the statement attributed to Lem Spillsbury, interpreter for

## WATERMELONS GREET RETURNING TROOPERS

EL PASO, June 29.—Twenty-three watermelons, the gift of a local commission merchant, were awaiting the twenty-three negro troopers when they arrived at Fort Bliss. Military discipline did not prevent their satisfying their appetites immediately.

## ROGER CASEMENT SENTENCED TO HANG FOR TREASON

Titled Irishman, Convicted Of Conspiracy Against Great Britain, Pleads For Trial Before Irishmen

DOOMED MAN TO APPEAL CASE

Tells Court He Is Being Tried By Laws 556 Years Old, That Are All For King, Not For Country

(By Review Leased Wire.)

LONDON, June 29.—Sir Roger Casement was found guilty today and sentenced to death by hanging. Daniel J. Bailey, private soldier, held as his accomplice, was discharged upon an instructed verdict of the jury. After the verdict, Sir Roger read a long statement. He received the sentence composedly. His statement pleaded for the right to be tried by Irishmen and for Irish nationality. Sir Roger will take an appeal.

There were numerous striking sentences in Sir Roger's speech. "Antiquated Laws." "There is an objection, possibly not good in law, but surely good on moral grounds," he said, "against the application to me here of this old English statute, that is 556 years old, that says to deprive an Irishman today of his life and his honor, not for adhering to the king's enemies, but for adhering to his own people."

True to His God.

"When this statute was framed it was the state of men's mind on the question of a far higher allegiance, that of man and his God to his king, that lay at the base of it. It did not permit him to forsake his church or deny his God save with his life. The infidel then had the same doom as the traitor. Today a man may forswear God and his heavenly realm without fear or penalty all earlier statutes having gone the way of Nero's edicts against the Christians, but that constitutional phantom, the king, can still dig up from the dungeons and torture chambers of the dark ages a law that takes a man's life and limb for an exercise of his conscience."

True to Countrymen.

"If true religion rests on love, it is equally true that loyalty rests on love. The law I am charged under has no parentage in love and claims that allegiance of today on the ignorance and blindness of the past."

"I am being tried, in truth, not by my peers of the living present, but by the fears of the dead past, not by the civilization of the twentieth century, but by the brutality of the fourteenth, not even by a statute framed in the language of the land that tried me, but in the language of an enemy land, so antiquated is the law that must be sought today to slay an Irishman."

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## SEE VEILED THREAT IN WILSON'S SPEECH

President, Addressing Ad Men At Philadelphia, Admits He's "In Fighting Mood" At Last

INFERENCE IS HE MEANS MEXICO

American Principles Must Be Vindicated In Foreign Relations, He Says, While Big Crowd Cheers

(By Review Leased Wire.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—President Wilson, describing himself as "in a fighting mood" today speaking to a large crowd in Independence Square, outlined his conception of some of the cardinal American ideals. He declared that America, in dealing with other nations, must "vindicate at whatever cost" its principles of liberty, justice and humanity; that "America, first" must be translated into action; that the nation's policy and development must be guided by the whole people and not by any small group.

May Mean Mexico.

Applause repeatedly interrupted the address. The crowd liked particularly the President's declaration that American principles must be vindicated in the country's foreign relations which apparently was interpreted as referring to the Mexican situation. At no time did Mr. Wilson mention Mexico or any other foreign nation directly. "I believe," the President said, "that America, the country we put first in our thoughts, should be ready in every point of policy and of action, to vindicate at whatever cost, the principles of liberty, of justice and of humanity, to which we have devoted from the first."

"I believe that at whatever cost, America should be just to other people and treat other people as she desires that they should treat her. 'That, I am ready to fight for at any cost to myself.' Urging that the whole people should help the national policies, the President said that some men pretended to believe in the average man but when they acted they showed they did not."

Often Cheered.

"America first means nothing until you translate it in what you do," was a statement that brought prolonged applause. Cheers also greeted the President's declaration that while he was not interested in fighting for himself, he was "immensely interested in fighting for the things that I believe in and so far as they are concerned, I am a challenger to all comers."

Officially the President addressed delegates to the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, but a mixed crowd heard him. He spoke in the open air, under the shadow of Independence Hall. He left for Washington immediately after the address.

Text of Speech.

The full text of President Wilson's address follows:

"You will understand that I have not come here to make an extended address. I do not need to explain to you the circumstances which have made it impossible that I should prepare an extended address, but I count myself very fortunate to be able to leave my duties at Washington long enough to face this interesting company of men who have the fine conception that it is their duty to lift the standards and ideals of their profession."

More Candor Wanted.

"I understand, gentlemen, that you have associated yourselves together in order to promote candor and truth in the advertisement of your business. I wish very much, gentlemen, that candor and truth might always be the standard of politics as well as the standard of business. I want to challenge your interest for a moment to this aspect of your activities. I do not see how a man can devote himself to candor and truth in the promotion of a particular business without studying the life of the great nation to which he addresses his advertisement."

Truth The Big Idea.

"I do not see how a man can fail, having established the horizon of his business where the great hills of

## Back in Old U.S.A. in Sombreros Shawls and Blankets, Come 24 Heroes of the Battle of Carrizal

IS STILL MISSING

SAN ANTONIO, June 29.—A revised list at department headquarters indicates that 15 men and officers of C and K troops still are missing. Of this number General Trevino reported 12 killed. The record shows that 47 men and one officer have returned to the American lines. The total list when the expedition started was 87, including a Mexican and a Mormon serving as guides. The return to the border of 24 prisoners leaves as missing 15.

## DELAY BENEFITS U. S. ARMY IN GREAT MANY WAYS

Diplomatic Tie-up Enables Guards To Get To Border And New Aerial Corps To Recuperate Strength

FIRST GUARDSMEN DUE ON BORDER TODAY

Strong Forces Reported Menacing Pershing's Line, Which Retires North, With out Fears, However

(By Review Leased Wire.)

SAN ANTONIO, June 29.—Any delay incidental to new negotiations with General Carranza will be of inestimable benefit to the United States should the course of events cause a general clash between the United States and forces of the de facto government, according to army officers here. No similar advantage would accrue to the Mexican forces, according to those in close touch with the intelligence department of the army. This advantage would consist of not only permitting the release for active service of the 35,000 regulars guarding the border by substitution of national guardsmen, but in the concentration of supplies for a big campaign, the mobilization of transport facilities and the rehabilitation of the flying arm of the service.

General Bell, at El Paso, reported to General Funston that the 22 American prisoners taken by the Mexicans at Carrizal had been turned over to him. He gave no details of the stories told by the prisoners, however.

News that General Trevino had occupied Santa Clara, Namiquipa and Las Cruces and was concentrating large forces south of El Valle caused no anxiety for the safety of General Pershing's column. The same was

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## AUSTRIA, TORN BY RUSS AND ITALIANS, IN BIG RETREAT

(By Review Leased Wire.)

LONDON, June 29.—In a Russian attack over a front of 25 miles, extending eastward from Kolomea in Galicia, the Austrians have been compelled to retire on a part of the front. In the region of Kolomea and southward. The Austrians valiantly attempted to hold back the on-coming Russians but according to Vienna, Emperor Francis Joseph's warriors finally were compelled to give way before superior forces.

In this fighting and also in battles near Kut, in Bukovina, the Austrians suffered heavy casualties. In addition 221 officers and 10,285 men were taken prisoners and heavy guns, machine guns and stores were lost. The Russian successes in this region, seemingly give them almost free access to the Carpathian passes and to the railway line running northwest from Kolomea to Lemberg, the capital of Galicia.

On the central part of the Russian front in Volynia, the violent battles around Linewka and in the region of Sokul continue unabated. Farther north the Germans have followed heavy bombardments of various positions with infantry attacks, which Petrograd says were all repulsed. The Germans again have made an

Released Captives Of Tenth U. S. Cavalry Take First Deep Breath At El Paso Since Many Long Days And Nights Of Almost Interminable Terrors. El Pasoans Line The Streets For Miles And Cheer Dusky Boys Home Again

TWICE THREATENED WITH EXECUTION; THEN STONED AND FINALLY RESCUED BY PRESIDENT

Tales Of Troopers And White Guide Differ Widely On Blame For Battle Of Carrizal; Wounded Comrades Reported Massacred As They Lay Helpless On Bloody Field; Troopers Shed Tears As They Gaze On Old Glory Again

(By Review Leased Wire.)

EL PASO, June 29.—The twenty negro troopers of the Tenth Cavalry who at Carrizal, Villa Ahumada, Chihuahua City and Juarez, have been central figures in the most striking and potential chapter of the Mexican situation, are once more safely out of Mexico. Survivors of a bloody battle with a vastly superior force: victims twice of mobs that stoned them; more than once gripped with the fear of execution for their part in the Boyd expedition; and lastly objects of intercession by the President of the United States, they were brought to the border from Chihuahua City on a special train today and turned over to General George Bell, Jr., commander of the El Paso Base.

With them came Lem H. Spillsbury, the Mormon scout who guided Captain Charles T. Boyd and his little command over the trail that led to the Carrizal encounter. Spillsbury spent the night at the home of his brother here. The troops were quartered at Fort Bliss, awaiting orders from General Funston at San Antonio.

BLAME FOR BATTLE DIFFERS

Two stories, widely diverging were brought back from their captivity by the prisoners. One, told by Spillsbury, upholds statements he was credited with making at Chihuahua City, charging Captain Boyd with "bull headedness" in advancing in the face of a certain Mexican attack. The other, narrated by fighting men of the Tenth, declares the Mexicans to have been the aggressors and blames them for the ensuing slaughter.

The latter account is embellished with charges that have not hitherto been brought to light.

WOUNDED TROOPERS MASSACRED.

Private William D. Gibson declared that he was certain that after the Americans had quit the field of the Carrizal battle, the Mexicans went over it and killed several Americans who were wounded but still alive.

Gibson's assertion was corroborated by Privates Archie Jones and Luther Alexander.

Numerous others of the troopers claimed they had been robbed of money and valuables following their capture.

Thousands Greet Troopers. The arrival of Spillsbury and the negro troopers at the border today took rank in the annals of El Paso and Juarez with the recent visit of Generals Scott and Obregon. Thousands gathered in both cities to witness the event.

In Juarez, a big crowd at the Mexican Central railroad station viewed the disembarking of the prisoners from their special train with curiosity, but gave no outward evidence of enmity. Now and then as they progressed from the station to the disinfecting plant, from that point to the commandancia, and finally to the international bridge, there were scattering, disapproving jeers. In the main, however, the Mexican people acted with reserve.

In Minstrel Costumes.

Once the crowd in Juarez acted with genuine good humor. That was when the troopers descended from the train. Stripped of their uniforms after the battle of Carrizal, and with restoration only partly made, the dusky soldiers were decked out in striking and motley garb. Their appearance brought forth a chorus of laughter.

Cheered on Return.

When the formalities of the transfer had been ended, and the Americans marched off the international bridge to the El Paso side, they were greeted

Juarez Celebrates, Too.

Straw sombreros of every size and bright shawls showed that a large part came from the hill ranches. The crowd in all represented the class that has fought the revolution. The prisoners were slow in getting out. Their guard issued first—little brown soldiers whose uniforms had been re-dyed a bright saffron yellow, some with straw sombreros and others with yellow canvas yachting hats.

Few Mexicans Jeer.

After the Carranza soldiers had formed an avenue along the outer edge of the platform, General Gonzales entered the car. He returned shortly with the officer of the guard and joined Consul Garcia and Mayor Prieto of Juarez on the platform. The prisoner appeared in the door. A chorus of derisive whistling rose from the crowd as he and his comrades filed down the car steps.

Though the faces of most of them looked lean and drawn, and wore an expression of anxiety, the negroes presented a ludicrous appearance. Be-fore of their complete uniforms, which had been stripped from them at Villa Ahumada, following their battle, and had not been restored, they did not look like soldiers.

Towels for Headgear.

For headgear, they wore a motley collection of hats bought from prisoners in the Chihuahua prison, towels or colored bandanas. Shirts were in many cases reduced to underwear. Two of the men wore blankets in lieu of trousers. One had a towel around his waist. Sandals and shoes not of army pattern decked their feet. One

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